

U. S. TROOPS DEMONSTRATE
REAL WORTH IN BATTLE

Storm Through German Hordes, Refuting the Charge of "Raw Troops"—Fifth Phase of Kaiser's Battle in France Fails.

(International News Service)

With the American Army in France, July 16 (Night).—The fifth phase of the "Kaiser battle" in France has failed.

Five times since the campaigning season opened Ludendorff has tried to end the war by a military stroke before the Americans could arrive in force.

Twice he nearly succeeded—in Picardy in March and on the Aisne river in May—but the present check is sharper and more severe than the other two—at Armentieres in April and on the Montdidier-Noyon front in June.

But Hindenburg had used up too many first class troops in the earlier attempts and now is finding the comparatively untrained Americans too tough as antagonists.

The smallest imaginable proportion of the available Americans in France is taking part in the smashing of the fifth "Kaiser battle," but everywhere the Americans appear they fight the boches off their feet, not only recapturing lost ground and taking prisoners, but liberating comrades whom the Germans had previously captured.

The Americans have been engaged no far at three places—between Chateau-Thierry and Dormans, southeast of Chateau-Thierry, in the Prunay region (Champagne front), inflicting the heaviest losses upon the attackers. While giving ground under the initial German shock, the Americans then stormed their way back to their original positions, capturing many prisoners, machine guns and trench mortars.

The Americans were strategically ready to enter into the fighting elsewhere. In fact, units participated at St. Agnan, La Chapelle and Mont Hodon, in a counter-attack this afternoon, driving the French to thrust back the enemy a couple of kilometers towards the Marne.

The German leaders are now unable to prevent their men from learning the Americans' real worth on the battlefield, despite the fact that they are "raw troops." The entire boche army is rapidly learning that the Americans are the toughest opponents imaginable. The Germans are aching and mean-while they are finding Americans everywhere they turn, well fed and well equipped.

The morale of the Germans in this

RED CROSS HOSPITAL WITHOUT
DOUBT WAS HUNS' OBJECTIVE

Situated in Open Area and Marked by Cross 100 Feet Square, Visible Thousands of Feet in the Air, There Was No Chance of Mistake.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, July 17.—Two German airplanes took part in the deliberate bombing of the American Red Cross hospital at Jouy late Monday night. An investigation of the affair has been made at the request of Harvey D. Gibson, American Red Cross Commissioner for France, by Daniel T. Pierce, of the committee on public information. The report shows that four bombs were dropped at 11 o'clock at night. Two fell squarely on tents, one fell seven feet from another tent and the fourth failed to explode. There are no structures of any kind near the hospital and the nearest railroad is three kilometers away. In addition to the usual Red Cross markings a large cross 100 feet long was in position on the lawn. Photographs taken recently from airplanes show that the cross was visible several thousand feet in the air.

Seven witnesses agree that the German aviators flew back and forth several times. They then shut off their engines, dropped to within a few hundred feet and let go their bombs after a careful observation.

The German aim was good, but fortunately only two enlisted men were killed and nine of the hospital personnel wounded.

In Few Feet Surgeon.

Two pieces of a bomb went through

WASHINGTON REMAINS
HIGHLY OPTIMISTIC

Experts Believe Allies Can Hold Advance of Germans on All Fronts.

Washington, July 17.—Official Wash-

ington remained highly optimistic over the battle situation along the western front. Although the press reports indicated that the Germans had made gains at certain points, officials said that these gains were due entirely to weight of men and that the various counter-attacks now in progress were sure to hold the Germans to their orig-

inal lines. They are far behind their schedule now, army officers said, and it is apparent that they will not be able to break through on any such scale as they had planned.

Officers of the general staff were loud in their praise of the action of the American forces. They had met the Germans at the very thing which the Germans have claimed superiority in—open fighting—and have defeated them at every point, officers pointed out. This means that whenever the Germans elect to try open fighting, or whenever Gen. Foch orders the advance, the Americans will commence their task supremely confident of the outcome.

War department officials promised that later in the day, if possible, they would make public all information dealing with the fighting that they have received. In the meanwhile they describe the situation as entirely satisfactory.

DIED ON HEROES' FIELD



Quentin Roosevelt, baby son of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, falls victim to Hun's aircraft gun in Marne battle Sunday. The young hero is shown standing to left in the picture.

ROOSEVELT'S SON
KILLED ON MARNE

Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, the Youngest of Teddy's Family, Falls Hun Victim

IN AEROPLANE COMBAT

Over Chateau-Thierry Sector. Was Third Flight of Gallant Young Officer.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S TRIP
TO NEW YORK CANCELED

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 17.—Col. Roosevelt learned that his son Quentin was missing through press dispatches this morning. He said he had nothing to say at this time, but would make a statement later. The colonel had planned to visit New York today, but canceled his visit when the news came that his son was missing.

London, July 17.—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, son of former President Theodore Roosevelt, was shot down and killed on the Chateau-Thierry sector of the Marne front on Sunday, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Paris today.

According to the dispatch Philip Roosevelt, from his station in the trenches, saw the young American aviator fall a victim to a German air squadron.

Lieut. Roosevelt, the dispatch says, was returning from a patrol flight when he was attacked by a German squadron.

It was seen that Roosevelt suddenly lost control of his machine, having probably received a mortal wound.

Quentin Roosevelt was the youngest son of the former president and shot down his first German airplane in a fight north of Chateau-Thierry one week ago today. This was his third flight over the fighting front.

Lieut. Roosevelt received his commission in the aviation service on July 14, 1917, after being graduated from the Mineola, N. Y., training school.

Dispatches Unquestioned.

Washington, July 17.—The war department today was without any official confirmation whatever of the London reports that Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt had been shot down behind a German line while in combat with a German machine. Officers, however, did not question the accuracy of the press dispatches. They said they would best official confirmation by many hours, as Gen. Pershing would not report on the matter until all of the details had been obtained. Officers of the air service expressed the most keen regret over the loss of the gallant young officer, of whom great things had been expected. The last reports received dealing with him indicated that he was on duty about the section where he is said to have met his death.

Gravely Quiet.

New York, July 17.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt was momentarily stunned when informed over the telephone that his son Quentin was reported a victim of a German airplane on the Chateau-Thierry sector in France.

The colonel had just finished breakfast at his Oyster Bay home when the dispatch was read to him.

He was gravely quiet and listened without interruption. When asked if he had anything to say, he said: "Nothing at all; nothing at all."

Col. Roosevelt said, however, that the press dispatch was the first intimation he had received that anything had happened to Quentin. He left for New York shortly after receiving the message.

On April 19, 1917, Roosevelt, then a sophomore at Harvard university, came to Washington with letters from Representative Lounsbury, his brother-in-law, and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, asking that he be allowed to enlist in the aviation section of the signal reserve corps, that he might train for a commission. He was examined at Walter Reed hospital the same day and easily passed the physical tests. He was enlisted the following day and assigned to the flying school at Mineola, L. I., where he attained the rank of sergeant. He took final examinations for a commission

VON EINEM FIVE
TIMES REPULSED

Series Thrusts on German Left Wing Between Suippe and Massiges Fail.

CASUALTIES REACH 100,000

Prussians Sustain Heavy Loss on Marne-Champagne Front in New Offensive.

London, July 17.—German losses thus far in their new offensive on the Marne-Champagne front total 100,000, according to an estimate of the Central News today.

Twenty-seven German divisions have now been identified, it was stated.

The French have not lost any guns.

The position for the allies at the present stage of the German offensive in France is said to be distinctly satisfactory, in advices received today.

Gen. Von Einem's army, which has been engaged on the German left wing in the Champagne, yesterday delivered five attacks between Suippe and Massiges. All the attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

French counter-attacks have brought the German bridges over the river Marne under the fire of the French artillery of medium calibre.

FIRE CAUSES NEARLY
HALF MILLION LOSS

Richmond, Va., July 17.—The Shookoos mills, owned by Moore & Co., were destroyed by fire early today. The loss is estimated at \$450,000, believed fully covered by insurance.

On July 2, and was sworn in as a first lieutenant on July 7. He left almost immediately for overseas and after a short course at a French aviation school was, on Sept. 13, of last year, admitted as a full-fledged aviator.

With Patrol of Thirteen.

Lieut. Roosevelt was last seen in combat on Sunday morning with two enemy airplanes about ten miles inside the German lines in the Chateau-Thierry sector. He started out with a patrol of thirteen American machines. They encountered seven German planes and were chasing them back, when two of them turned on Lieut. Roosevelt.

Glad of Boy's Play.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 17.—"Quentin's mother and I are very glad that he got to the front and had the chance to render some service to his country and to show the stuff there was in him before his fate befell him."

This was the statement issued by Col. Roosevelt today after press dispatches had furnished confirmation of earlier reports that his son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, had been killed in an aerial battle in France.

May Rain, Says Billy 'Possum

The good old days are come again, Apollo's harp's not mute, for all the girls are dancing gaily with a lieutenant (lute); the thing's not spelled as once it was, but yet it lacks no charms, it strings you on effectively, what's more, this lieutenant has arms.

The weather? Probably rain and continued warm tonight and Thursday.

MENACES SAFETY
RHEIMS SALIENT

Pressure Germans on North of Marne Not Yet Being Fully Met.

HUN FORCES AT FESTIGNY

Southernmost Point of Six-Mile Penetration—French React Strongly.

London, July 17.—Gen. Von Arnim has now definitely brought his army into the battle east of Rheims.

Many derelict tanks, put out of commission by the French anti-tank guns and land mines, are lying helpless in the forefield in front of French trenches.

Bombing airplanes have been participating in the battle in great numbers.

One allied squadron of 100 machines made two successive attacks. At another place airmen held up the Germans from crossing a bridge for fifteen minutes.

West of Rheims the Germans have been pushing down the Marne valley. The southernmost German post is now in the sector of Festigny.

The Franco-American forces counter-attacked heavily south of the Marne, advancing 3,000 yards and recovering the heights overlooking the river south of Dormans. Here the French lines are only 3,000 yards from their original trenches.

Six-Mile Penetration.

The six-mile penetration of the Germans at Festigny, noted in the foregoing dispatch, does not mean a German advance of that distance south of the Marne, as Festigny is only about two and three-quarters miles south of the river at its nearest point. The penetration is calculated from the nearest point of departure at the beginning of the offensive. As a matter of fact, there appears to have been a penetration to approximately the same depth—six miles—north of the Marne, and this has been pointed to as probably more menacing to the situation as regards Rheims than the German advance south of the river.

The French already have begun to react strongly in the region below the river, but the German pressure north of the Rheims salient is involved, seems on the basis of the latest official advices not to have been as fully met.

Was Ambitious Program.

The German program was an extremely ambitious one. One group of four divisions was to strike the Marne and advance twenty miles eastward, occupying the French base at Chalons-Marne by the morning of the second day. Other divisions were for their objective an advance of twelve miles.

Six-inch howitzers are shelling German bridges over the Marne.

The Germans claim 13,000 prisoners, but this figure is believed to be greatly exaggerated.

BRITISH SUCCESSFUL
IN RAIDS NEAR AMIENS

(Associated Press.)

London, July 17.—Raids carried out last night by the British in the Amiens area east of Villers-Bretonneux, and in the neighborhood of Hulluch on the front to the north, resulted in the taking of prisoners, the war office announced today.

In the Somme and Ancre sectors to the northeast of Amiens, the resolute battle of defense must now be carried on to a good end until it brings us the security necessary for our future peaceful existence.

Diplomacy and Warfare.

There should be no public belief that diplomatic action and warfare action are inseparable. The foreign minister declared that warfare and diplomacy served the same end in time of war.

HUN LOSSES FRIGHTFUL,
ALLIES' LIGHT AT RHEIMS

London, July 17, via Ottawa.—A semi-official report from Paris reads: "While the enemy losses were frightful, ours were quite light, especially east of Rheims. If we were allowed to state the figure it would be most reassuring. Whereas during the previous offensive we had to send for reinforcements from other parts of the front, this time the spot sufficed to sustain the shock."

This is partially due to the constant arrival of Americans, which reduced the unequal proportion of the forces."

GERMAN AERODROME
AT NIVELLES DESTROYED

London, July 17.—The destruction by fire of a new German aerodrome with twenty-two airplanes near Nivelles is attributed to the work of German revolutionists in the army, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam today. Nivelles is seventeen miles south of Brussels. Ten Belgians and two German noncommissioned officers have been arrested. The day before the fire, adds the dispatch, a secret meeting occurred in the afternoon at Nivelles, where the scheme for the destruction of the aerodrome was discussed.

Toronto, Ont., July 17.—Two Canadian fliers, Lieut. W. B. Tait and Mechanic H. Belford, of the royal flying force, were burned to death when their machine fell at Leaside camp last night. They were testing the engine when it stopped and the machine burst into flames.

TEUTONS PENETRATE LINE
AS FAR AS BOURDONNERIE

Violent Fighting in Progress Immediately South of That Point—French Hold Their Own in Numerous Minor Assaults Launched Savagely by the Enemy.

(Associated Press)

Paris, July 17.—The Germans last night threw new forces into the battle on the front south of the Marne and attacked the allied lines north of St. Agnan, the war office announced today. The enemy succeeded in penetrating into Bourdonnerie. The battle is continuing in the woods immediately to the south of this point.

On the front further to the east the French held the enemy in the southern outskirts of the Bouquieny wood and the village of Nestles.

forces to the Aggipoli peninsula, where he lost an arm and was seriously wounded in the right thigh. He was succeeded by Gen. Sarraill and returned to France, where an official statement said that he had been assigned to the command of one of the armies at the front.

Driven Out by French.

A powerful attack likewise was made by the Germans in the direction of Monvoisin, but were driven from this locality by a French counter-attack.

On the front between the Marne and Rheims the fighting developed violently in the Courton wood. The Germans attacked in the Vigny region on this front, but their assault here broke down completely.

Along the line to the east of Rheims the Germans delivered local attacks, notably in the Prunay region. These efforts by the enemy were fruitless. In renewed assaults upon Beaumont the enemy suffered a sanguinary repulse.

The French positions throughout the region to the east of Rheims were maintained intact.

(Courton wood is between 9 and 10 miles southwest of Rheims.)

(International News Service.)

WAR "SENSELESS, PURPOSELESS
BLOODSHED," SAYS VON BURIAN

Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister Looks "Hopefully" For Day When Allies Will Be "Delivered From Blindness."

(Associated Press.)

Amsterdam, July 17.—The Austro-Hungarian government regards the war as "senseless and purposeless bloodshed," and believes it might be ended at the moment when the allies again manifest feelings of humanity.

Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, made this statement in the concluding portion of his address to the Austrian and Hungarian premiers Tuesday, according to dispatches from Vienna.

After declaring that the allies would not succeed in their purpose of sewing discord among the peoples of the dual monarchy, the foreign minister said:

"It is unnecessary further to characterize this method of fighting. Our race instantly disavows it. The resolute battle of defense must now be carried on to a good end until it brings us the security necessary for our future peaceful existence."

Diplomacy and Warfare.

There should be no public belief that diplomatic action and warfare action are inseparable. The foreign minister declared that warfare and diplomacy served the same end in time of war.

"In every step it takes, diplomatic activity will pay regard to the results. The results of the war will have a determining influence on the division of labor. On the other hand, diplomacy has a duty, being continually on the watch and paying heed to the possibilities of effective activity."

"Thus, and not otherwise, should the willingness of the central powers for peace be concerned. It will not for the moment hamper the invincible defense, but, after victorious battles, just as during pauses in a battle it will, even without new peace offers, always be intent in recalling that we regard

ORDER TAKING OVER WIRE
LINES IS EXPECTED SOON

Telegraph Company to Come First—Gen. Burleson to Be Director.

Washington, July 17.—An executive order taking over the telegraph lines of the country for the duration of the war will be issued from the White House probably today. It was indicated in administration circles that the order also would designate Postmaster-General Burleson as head of the system.

Although the Aswell regulation recently put through congress gives the president authority to take over both the telephone and telegraph lines, it was said that the former, for the time being at least, would not be taken under federal control.

Lewis, of former Representative Lewis of Maryland, expected that he would be designated by Postmaster-General Burleson as his assistant in the administration of the system. Lewis is at present a member of the

CRITICAL TURN IN
FOOD SITUATION

Zurich, July 17.—The food situation in Austria-Hungary has again taken a critical turn, said a dispatch from Vienna today quoting the liberal newspaper, Arbeiter Zeitung. The dispatch added that the situation of the food was being aggravated by the military crisis and "that no one can foresee the events of tomorrow."

BOLSHEVIK LEADERS IN
ALARM; PREPARE TO FLEE

London, July 17.—Reports received in Tokyo today state that the bolshevik leaders in the Irkutsk region have taken alarm at the coup executed by the anti-bolshevik elements at Vladivostok and are preparing to flee toward Mongolia, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Tien